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—BY THE—  
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**RICHMOND'S QUARANTINE AGAINST NORFOLK**

The announcement in the telegraphic columns of Sunday's Virginian-Pilot to the effect that the Board of Health of Richmond had ordered a conditional quarantine against Norfolk, was to be expected. It is the legitimate outcome of the ill-advised and hasty action of our Board of Health in notifying all railroad and steamboat lines plying between this city and Hampton, Newport News or Suffolk that no persons shall be allowed to pass to or from Norfolk to these towns unless such person furnish satisfactory evidence of successful vaccination, or be vaccinated.

It was plainly seen by the conservative, sagacious business men that the order of the Board of Health would react against our city, and the promptness with which the health authorities of Richmond took up the gauntlet thrown down to them is no surprise. The action of our board was equivalent to saying, in so many words, that persons who had not been vaccinated could go to Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, Washington, or anywhere on earth except Newport News, Hampton or Suffolk, regardless of whether they had exposed themselves to the danger of contracting smallpox. These latter communities were to be protected to the full extent of the ability of our board, and Richmond and Baltimore and other towns, must take care of themselves, notwithstanding their Health Boards, at our earnest solicitation, refrained from jeopardizing our business interests by quarantining against our city.

We trust that our Board of Health will see the mistake made and quickly rescind the order, which is injuring every business interest of the city.

**AN ECLECTIC CURRICULUM.**

We concur fully and heartily with the Norfolk Landmark, the Hampton Monitor and other Virginia contemporaries in protesting against the multiplication of studies in the course prescribed for all the students of our public free schools. The course has grown too great and heavy already, and still the effort is to extend it. The small boy stands it manfully, though under such a pressure it is not surprising that he resorts to the cigarette habit. His erudition, prodigious in quantity and variety, amazes us, as we regard his puny proportions.

"And still we gaze, and still the wonder grows,  
That one small head can carry all he knows."

But unquestionably there are too many studies, if every student is to undertake all of them; and we join the demand for less accumulation upon "one small head." Yet it is also true that nothing worth knowing should be excluded from our schools, particularly if it pertain to any calling which many of the scholars will probably pursue in after life; and if Mr. Kolner, the State Commissioner of Agriculture, urges that agricultural chemistry should be taught, especially to boys in the country, he has good reason for so doing. It would be, and is, a woefully lacking system of education which teaches nothing of the principal science which has to do with agriculture to boys who are to be farmers. As in the German Universities and the University of Virginia, everything should be taught, but every student, or his parents, or guardians, should select or elect his course,

so that no one undertake too much by essaying all.

This may require more teachers, or impose heavier tasks on the present force of teachers, by reason of the increased number of classes required by the eclectic or elective system. For all that, it must be established; for what has proved so successful in Universities should be adapted in our public schools, except the primary ones, where the course is limited to reading, writing and arithmetic. As to agricultural chemistry, we fully agree with Commissioner Kolner that it should be made a leading study in country schools, for boys, if not for girls also. Agriculture needs all the learning that can aid it in production, as it also needs all the dignity and attractiveness it can derive from science.

Chemistry is a very interesting study, and it becomes doubly interesting to the country-boy as soon as he perceives how it can be applied with effect and profit, in so many ways, to all sorts of vegetable production. It is curious that our free school superintendents have not more fully understood its importance, and given it a proper place in our schools. Better sacrifice all mere ornamental studies than permit this to be neglected.

But for heaven's sake, do not, on any account, over-burden the pupils. A few studies, brief lessons, and a thorough understanding of them is what is required. If a special study be necessary to properly fit anyone for the vocation he is to follow, let him take it, yet without permitting him to assume too much. The eclectic or elective plan solves all difficulties; as it embraces all subjects, yet allows every one to take what is chiefly needed by him, and to drop others not so necessary.

**INDISCREET LETTER WRITING**

The Democratic United States Senators, who have been so filled with the milk of human kindness and "Senatorial courtesy" as to write letters of recommendation for Quay to the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, who are co-operating with a number of anti-Quay Republican Legislators in a holy war to purge Congress of this vilest of trading politicians, were too too super-servicable and too too super-officious, entirely, in interfering where they certainly had no business, and in a business which their intrusion proves they do not understand.

If Quay, by any possibility, can be kept out of the Senate, it will be a blessing and an honor to the State of Pennsylvania, the United States and the Senate that his chair is vacant, until some man more fit can be chosen to occupy it. When a party breeds such bosses, national chairmen and U. S. Senators as Hanna and Quay, they are probably quite worthy of it; but that fact does not make them worthy legislators of the people of the United States, who should see in representatives so unprincipled that the party itself has survived its character and usefulness.

**REHEARSAL AT MANILA; PERFORMANCE AT WASHINGTON.**

Who can still believe that McKinley will succeed himself as President, must have not only a contemptuous opinion of the American people, but a most degrading estimate of the Republican party. THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT has never expressed any high estimate of the Republican party; but it cannot think that any set of men, that have any self-respect, or any fear of public opinion, dare try to foist again upon this country so despicable a combination as Hanna, McKinley and Alger—a trio capable of every wrong and blunder, and incapable of any right or wise thing. Their moral obliquity and mental unbalance are such, that they can never be adjusted to a right conclusion; for if their judgment should be accurate in any case, their moral disability would be sure to neutralize it; or if their intention should be possibly be good, their mental incapacity would assuredly baffle it; and if, by miracle, McKinley should see the right thing and the way to do it, Hanna and Alger would infallibly over-rule him.

Thus, McKinley was at first content with Manila, as a naval station; but Alger did not see where he could play a part in holding a mere naval station; and so he egged on McKinley to demand the entire Island of Luzon, though we had no more use for all of it than we have for one of the moons of Jupiter. But Alger saw there was an opportunity for his department on the land, and it should go hard if he did not trap or force the Philippines into a quarrel. Hanna, of course, was for grabbing all you can, hold all you grab: the whole hog, or none. McKinley, perhaps, had some vague notions of honor, justice, right and our national principles, but to Hanna and Alger all such things are as pearls to swine. What did they know of such matters, or care for them? Nothing; except that with such fellows there is a natural repugnance to any moral or sentimental restraints in their decisions.

Of course, the extreme sensibility exhibited about the flag was only that of Parolles for the drum, in "All's Well That Ends Well;" and so well expressed in the following lines:  
"Thro'ca' moun'ousers, cargo, cargo, cargo;  
Cargo, cargo, cargo, villianda, parcerbo, cargo."  
In which the only intelligible words are "cargo" and "villan"—signifying that Parolles is a villain in pursuit of a cargo, on his own terms. Visions of free cargoes of hemp, tobacco and other

Philippine products are inspired by the flag, which must not be hauled down, —no, never!—till the demand for "cargo, cargo," be supplied.

As exponents of American liberty and the Christian religion, the Hanna triumvirate can hardly be regarded as a happy success, even among Malays; and here, among the American people, their failure seems disgraceful and conspicuous. A few whiffs of grape-shot would make it all right, no doubt, followed up with the suppression of freedom of the press and the suspension of habeas corpus; but we must not expect everything at once. All in good time. If McKinley, or any other Hanna-Alger-man, be next President, what we see now as through a glass, doubly, will be presented most vividly; and, in the confusion of epithets, it may happen that the man on horse-back, or the horse, may take the bit between his teeth and runaway,—trampling Hanna, Alger & Co., and all the lure and fraud they stand for, under foot. This will be more than they are bargaining for now; but they who learn to run-a-muck at Manila may practice it at Washington. And why not?

**MR. MCKINLEY'S HUMANITY AND BENEVOLENCE.**

With the usual indifference of imperialism to the fate of its victims, whether these be of its own people, or of others, the Washington administration is stationing large bodies of American troops in Cuba, under the plea of order and protection, without taking any steps to substitute native and acclimated soldiers for them, or to establish a Cuban autonomy that would enable us to evacuate the island, in accordance with our repeated promises. Already the United States soldiers are dying rapidly from the effects of the climate, and in the cities from infected and unsanitary conditions due to accumulated filth through a period of long disorder.

Of the filthy condition of the Cuban towns and cities, worse than that of Alger's camps in this country, we have had full information for many months;—especially as to the horrible pool of foulness in which Habana is steeped to the eyes. But, although, we are crowding Habana by ordering troops there, we are paying no more attention to sanitation in that city that Alger did to the cleanliness of our American camps. Though we have had months of time and opportunity to improve this state of things in Habana, we have done nothing to that end, but have even helped to make them worse from day to day by our occupation. From all reliable accounts, it is difficult to understand how persons, with the usual complement of senses, can breathe the malarious air, so infested with filth and so infected with disease that it might be carted out in almost solid masses. But who cares? Alger works the war department against the army, and he who in war neglected our sick and wounded soldiers in unit hospitals, cannot be expected to interest himself in the health of Habana, unless a fat contract can be got out the matter for some agent, or other contractor, who will "go snacks."

It is a most discreditable and criminal situation, for which Mr. McKinley himself is chiefly and directly responsible; and to his account will be charged the many lives sacrificed and constitutions wrecked by his iniquitous neglect and allowance. Even the New York Times, in considering this matter, cannot refrain from reminding the President of his complicity in this Algerism of disease and death; and says:  
"Any American soldier who dies in Habana of a preventable filth disease will die a sacrifice to official incompetency and negligence. It is proper to fix beforehand the responsibility for a massacre which now seems to be imminent. Algerism has not yet had its worst work. Our humane and benevolent President, who has thus far sustained in office the personification of small politics in the management of the army, cannot avoid his own ultimate responsibility for what is already happening and for the worse things that our administration of affairs is inviting to happen in Habana."

Yes; "our humane and benevolent President" cannot play "the wicked partner" racket on the people next year, nor on history and posterity; and he will be taught that he is not only responsible for all the evils of Algerism, but, worst of all, for Alger himself, a plague and pest that no "humane and benevolent" a President would have permitted for a day to disgrace his cabinet, dishonor the country and bring so much misery and death where these should have been averted. Similar conditions exist at Manila and elsewhere in the Philippines, where climate and unsanitary circumstances, will re-inforce war to destroy our brave boys by thousands; precious lives thrown away to indulge the vain whim of imperialism and the brute force of armed power, without the slightest necessity. The American people will surely lack gall to make wrong, injury and oppression bitter, if they do not eagerly seize the opportunity in November, 1900, to requite such humanity and benevolence.

Imitations, counterfeits, frauds and impostors are so multitudinous that one really doubts if there be any good and true originals. It is said, indeed, that the imitation proves the existence of the real thing; but the wolf that wears the sheep's clothing usually has the sheep inside him—a poor consolation to the sheep and to others who also like mutton as well as any wolf can. Hypocrisy, too, is said to be the tribute vice pays to virtue; but this tribute seems to monopolize the currency just now, and virtue starves on it.

**THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE**  
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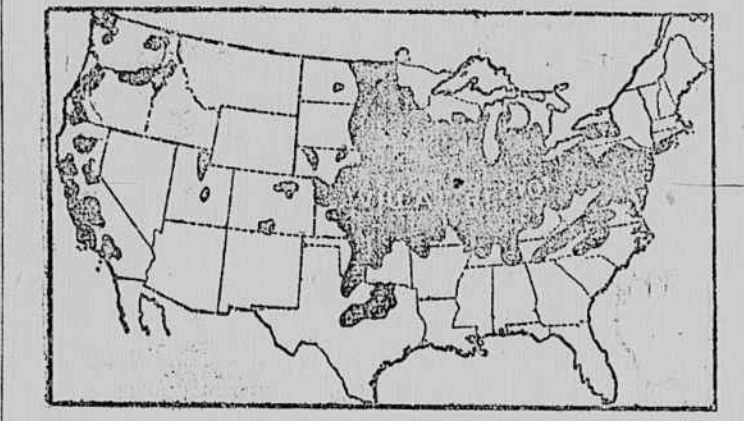
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**THE WORLD'S GREAT COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS.**  
1—BREADSTUFFS.  
(Concluded.)  
Note.—These studies have been prepared by specialists under the general supervision of Dr. William P. Wilson, director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

It is the demand of the people of Great Britain for foreign-grown wheat which principally determines the course and magnitude of the world's trade in breadstuffs. In round numbers, the most exactly exhausted the increased production. For the ten years ended 1897 our exportation of wheat was an average of 31.23 per cent. of our total production. For the ten years ended 1897 the average was only 30.45 per cent.

Still, our exportation of wheat, though it represents less than a third of our total production, is in the aggregate enormous. In the ten years ended 1897 it amounted (including wheat flour) to 1,422,680,293 bushels, or an average of 142,268,029 bushels annually. The value of this exportation for the ten years was, for wheat, \$652,397,195; and for flour, \$791,535,871, or \$1,443,933,066 in all. That is to say, our total exportation of wheat and wheat flour averaged nearly \$145,000,000 annually.



people of the British islands number 40,000,000 and they require an average of six bushels of wheat annually per inhabitant, or 240,000,000 bushels in all. Of this amount they themselves produce about one-fourth, or 60,000,000 bushels, which leaves three-fourths, or 180,000,000 bushels, or nine months' supply, to be procured from abroad. In the ten years ended 1897 their annual importation of wheat (including wheat flour, which was about one-fourth of the whole) averaged 165,709,745 bushels. Their annual increase of demand is now about 2,000,000 bushels. Great Britain's importation of flour is obtained principally from the United States. In 1897 her total importation of flour was the equivalent of 34,570,582 bushels of wheat. Of this amount the United States supplied the equivalent of 26,250,877 bushels of wheat. In the ten years ended 1897 her total average importation of flour was the equivalent of 42,555,949 bushels of wheat annually.



In these ten years her average importation of flour from the United States was the equivalent of 37,372,199 bushels of wheat annually. That is to say, seven-eighths of Great Britain's total importation of flour is obtained from the United States. Great Britain's importation of wheat is also more largely obtained from the United States than from all other countries in the world. In the ten years ended 1897 her average total importation of wheat was 122,753,797 bushels. In these same ten years her average importation of wheat from the United States was 47,531,218 bushels. That is to say, 39 per cent., or almost two-fifths of Great Britain's total importation of wheat is obtained from the United States. In 1888 the percentage was 25.57. In 1897 the percentage was 55.16. But it cannot be said that the percentage is increasing. The average percentage for the ten years ended 1897 was 55.58.

The explanation of this last statement lies in the fact that while our country is constantly growing in population and therefore constantly needing an increased supply of wheat for its own consumption our average production of wheat is increasing only sufficiently fast to accommodate this increase of consumption. For the ten years ended 1897 our total production of wheat was 4,460,000,000 bushels, or an average of 446,000,000 bushels annually. For the ten years ended 1897 our total production of wheat was 4,715,000,000 bushels, or an average of 471,500,000 bushels annually. The increase in the ten years, therefore, was only 255,000,000 bushels, or scarcely more than half a year's crop. The increase in our own consumption of wheat for the same ten years, as compared with the preceding ten years, was 225,301,754 bushels. The increase in consumption, therefore, at

Belgium .....	120
Germany .....	124
Oceania .....	119
Mexico .....	38
with a small balance to other countries not specified in the returns.	
The above comparative statement should be carefully noted. It will seen from them how very important our export trade in wheat and wheat flour with Great Britain is and how very important also is our export trade in flour with the various countries of our own continent.	
We have seen that seven-eighths of Great Britain's total importation of flour is obtained from the United States and also two-fifths of her total importation of wheat. The principal exporters of flour to Great Britain after United States are Canada and Hungary. A little less than one-tenth of Great Britain's total supply of flour is obtained from Canada. The flour is valued in England at those made in Minnesota, wheat, Manitoba, wheat, certain sorts of Hungarian wheat.	
After the United States the principal exporters of wheat to Great Britain are Russia, British India, Canada and Argentina. The relative proportion, however, of the supplies obtained from different countries is very variable. In crop in an exporting country any particular year may affect its export very considerably. For example, British India in some years has supplied to Great Britain as much as 600,000 bushels of wheat, but in 1897 it could supply only a little over 1,000 bushels. Argentina, also, in some years has supplied to Great Britain as much as 25,000,000 bushels, but in 1897 it could supply only somewhat more than 1,750,000 bushels. Australia has some years supplied as much as 7,500 bushels, but in 1897 and also 1896 supplied nothing. Taking the percentage of the year 1897 as the basis of comparison, the wheat supply of Great Britain (wheat alone) is made up as follows:	
Total importations for year .....	112,120
Importation from—	
United States .....	44,525
Russia .....	28,018
Canada .....	8,998
Hungary .....	3,476
Germany .....	2,489
Romania .....	2,355
Chile .....	1,902
Argentina .....	1,741
India .....	1,059
But taking the average of the importations made during the ten years ended in 1897 as the basis of our comparison, the wheat supply of Great Britain (wheat alone) is made up as follows:	
Bush	
Average total importation for the ten years .....	122,753
Average importation from—	
United States .....	47,831
Russia .....	29,460
India .....	14,055
Argentina .....	9,132
Europe, other than Russia, and Germany .....	6,082
Canada .....	4,955
Australia .....	3,890
Chile .....	2,768
Germany .....	2,321
Every .....	526

which will be published next Tuesday will be devoted to meat products.

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If they are clogged up disease must result. I have been born TRICKED WITH A STUFFY FEELING IN NOSE, the left nostril especially being CLOGGED UP, SO THAT I COULD HARDLY BREATHE THROUGH IT. As a result I often had to sit up in bed on account of not being able to breathe freely, and WOULD HAVE DROPPED THROUGH MY MOUTH WHEN I AWAKENED MY MOUTH AND THROAT WOULD BE DRY, A TASTED BAD, or late I SUFFERED OTHER WITH HEADACHE AND TICKLING FEELING IN THROAT. I HAD A HEAD COLD ALL THIS TIME, and the stoppage of nose had effected my speech somewhat. Dr. Fiere's treatment has made me entirely like a new man. I C BREATHE AS FREELY I THINK. ANYONE without the least inconvenience in so many apparently HAVE NO COLDS to contend with, no tick in the throat, etc., and only those who have suffered as I have can really appreciate what Dr. Fiere has done for me. JACOBUSKY, 25 High Street, Portsmouth, V.

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